GEORGE W. PARKER'S CONNECTION WITH RAILWAY STRIKE OF 1886.

Candidate for Mayor Led Corporation Forces and Brought Out the Deputies, Detectives and Troops to Contend With the Strikers and Organized Labor.

Files of the Globe-Democrat Tell of the Circumstances Which Led to Bloodshed and the Death of Three Men at Kahokia Creek.

Mr. Parker's orsans have been publishing same the Council decided not to take actaine statements about the relations of Mr. tion, as suggested by Mr. Parker and his wells to the workingmen of his factors, false statements about the relations of Mr. Wells to the workingmen of his factory. These workingmen were the first to come forward and refute the statements. They have proved that the wage-earners in the employ of Mr. Wells are exceptionally welltreated and well-paid; that Mr. Wells has always shown generous personal considera-

tion for their welfare.
In spite of these most convincing refutations, the false statements continue. Since the Parker organs are determined to force the Issue of organized labor into the campaign, a few passages from Parker's own record are pertinent.

It is unnecessary to recall the main features of the great rairroad strike of 1886. Every workingman in the country who was at the time old enough to read remembers that tremendous contest between rail-road managers and employes, which lasted for months, and affected every Southwest-ern railroad. Hundreds of workingmen who were in the strike or were active sympathizers are still living in St. Louis and East St. Louis.

GEORGE W. PARKER AS CORPORATION LEADER.

George W. Parker was at that time the head of the Cairo Short Line. He was the recognized leader of the railroad managers who conducted the East St. Louis fight against the strikers. The meetings of the managers were held in his office. He was the aggressive and dominating spirit.

Let the Globe-Democrat tell the story of

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

OFFICIAL ARRESTED. OFFICIAL ARRESTED.
Globe-Democrat, March 29, 1856.
A warrant was sworn out against Judge Advocate John J. McGarry of the Knights of Laber, charging him with a felony for the part taken by him in advising the strike, and for advice given by him during the strike, upon which he was arrested. The warrant was sworn to by Detective Thomas Furlong, who is in the employ of the railroads.

Globe-Democrat, April 1, 1886; General managers and superintendents of the lines met in the office of George W. Parker, general manager of the Caso Shori Parker, general manager of the C-to Short Line, yesterday to exchange v has to best policy to be pursued in or about a resumption of traffic. Globe-Democrat, April 19, 188

A dispatch was received las lustrating the fact that the stage fever was catching. The dispatch says that the Deputy Sheriffs employed in the yards of the Cairo Short Line were informed yesterday morning that the other roads were paving 35 per day and board to their deputies, and as they were only getting 31 per day they held a caucus and called on the Cairo Short Line manager and demanded another dollar per day, which was refused, and they immediately went out on a strike.

Globe-Democrat, April 10, 1886:
Sheriff Roplequet, at 11 o'clock sent the following telegram to Governor Oglesby:
The telegraph service seems very faulty and no reply was received until very late.

W. A. Rice, school teacher at Belleville, says that it was an improvoked murder.
Robert McGarraghan, locomotive engineer, says it was murder.
James McKellogg, foreman engineer, says that when a deputy was ordered by a policeman to keep cool, he pointed his gun at the policeman and fired, the shot striking in the crowd.

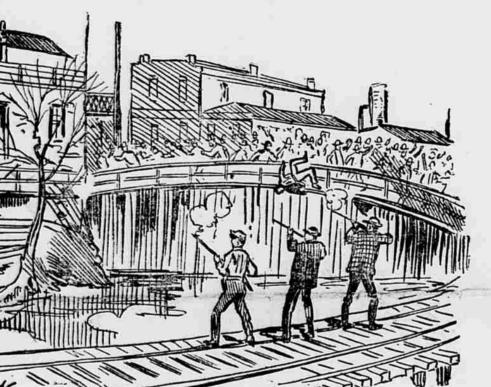
CORONER'S JURY.

M. A. Sullivan, master workman of Assembly No. 17, K. of L. in talking to W. H. Bailey of the General Executive Board, said: "Six or seven of our men have been shot down in cold blood. It is an unpro-

shid: "Six or seven of our files has unproshot down in cold blood. It is an unprovoked murder."

The Coroner's jury, composed of John W.
Renchen, foreman; J. B. Gohn, A. Moatz,
Henry Kemper, N. Butler and D. C. Marsh,
rendered a verdlet holding the Deputies resopnsible for the murder in East St. Louis.
Alexender Woods, Coroner.

Before the announcement of the shooting
had been fully circulated at the Four
Courts, a patrol wagon from the Third District, loaded down with the deputies who
had done the shooting, rattled up Cark
avenue and they piled out. All were nervous and very pale. Each had on a little
blue ribbon with "Deputy Sheriff" printed
thereon. They were taken into Captain
Hercules's office, where they gave their
names as follows: T. G. Hewlett, William
Luster, John Hague, Charles Kinotler, W.
P. Laird, George Barnett, John F. Williams, Samuel Jones and Stewart Marlin.
Twelve Winchesters were taken from the
wagon and each of the deputies laid a re-



DEPUTY SHERIFFS FI RING INTO CROWD-BRADLEY HOUSE ON LEFT.

the fateful April day in 1896, when rifles | (This telegram notified the Sheriff that volver on the floor. The cowboy, Hensier spoke out and human lives paid the penalty. Here are extracts from the Globe-Demo-St. Louis under command of a Colonel, of cartridges. Hewlett was in command. Broke out and human lives paid the penalty.

Here are extracts from the Globe-Democrat, with the dates:

Globe-Democrat, March 26, 1886; Agent Larry of the Cairo Short Line states that there were thirteen switchmen and a yardmaster employed by the company, and that all of them went out upon the given signal.

Globe-Democrat, March 28, 1886; The general managers of the roads terminating in East St. Lou's met at the office of Vice President George W. Parker of the Cairo Short Line at 10 a. m. yes-terday. After a general discussion, an agrecment to work together and in unison was reached. The following request was for-warded to Mayor Joyce of East St. Louis:



KILLING AT SWITCH. (Facsimile of cut in Globe-Democrat, April

St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1886.—To the Mayor and Council of the City of East St. Louis, Ill: Gentlemen—The undersigned representatives of the various railroads operating in and terminating at East St. Louis would respectfully represent that a number of employes agreed and conspired to go out upon what is known as a strike for the purpose of unlawfully and maliciously and wickedly injuring the business of the said railroads, commerce and public trade, trespassing thereon, and have combined together to prevent said companies from operating said roads and of the lawful use and management of the same, and have prevented by threats and suggestions of deficer and other unlawful means other tions of danger and other unlawful means other tions of defiger and other unlawful means other employes of said companies from performing their respective duties, and have influenced them and compelled them to quit the service of the compraies. These results have been accomplished by the arrikers combining together, patrolling and remaining in the yards and premises of said reliable. By threats of violence and intimidation toward such employes of said companies as remain in their employ. In view of the premises, and in behalf of the railroad companies, we respectfully request that you furnish protection isea, and in behalf of the railroad companies, we respectfully request that you furnish protection for the yards and premises of the companies. That the property of the companies we represent may be amply protected, and the employes of the companies guarded from violence of the strikers, and all other evil-disposed persons, that the railroads be thereby enabled to resume their usual traffic, and in the event of your being unual traffic, and in the event of your being unable to furnish ample and summary protection, as above indicated, we would ask that you notify the Sheriff of St. Clair County, Illinois, and munication.

(Sigred) GEO, W. PARKER.

(And Other Managers.) Mayor Joyce of East St. Louis forwarded the above communication to the City Coun-cil, and after due consideration of the

this telegram notified the Sheriff that eight companies had been ordered to East St. Louis under command of a Colonel, with orders to report to him. The Gov-erner requested the Sheriff and ordered the Colonel to act very cautiously. Not to let anyone know that the militia were coming.)

CITIZENS SHOT DOWN

CITIZENS SHOT DOWN
BY DEPITIES.

While the telegrams were passing back and forward between the Governor and Sheriff a crowd was gathering at the L. & N. trestle, crossing Cahokia Creek, just south of the bridge crossing, on the wagon entrance to the bridge. A small force of deputies was on the trestle. The crowd was kept at bay by the deputies until 2 o'clock and after, when a pistol shot rang out on the air, and the wildest seene imaginable ensued, * * No one except the one who did the shooting could tell from just what quarter the shot came. * * In a few seconds the shooting became general and about a hundred shots were fired. Both the officers and the crowd were all armed with Winchesters, shotguns and revolvers. When the firing ceased the deputies fled and the crowd, to a large extent, adopted the same policy. When the ground was cleared the effect of the shooting was summed up as three known dead, a woman seriously if not futally wounded, a child shot, and from three to a half a dozen men shot, more or less scriously. Two men were seen to tumble off the wagon bridge into Cahokia Creek, wounded, into the water below. Two bodies were stretched on the porch of the house west of the creek. A third was cold in death near a shanty just east of the creek. A lady Mrs. Pfeiffer, who was on her way home from St. Louis, and was crossing the bridge when shot, had been taken to Rathlander's drug store, shot through the groin, A child named Kleinhein on its way home was when shot, had been taken to Rathlander's drug store, shot through the groin. A child named Kleinhein on its way home was grazed by a bullet, as it was crossing the bridge. * * The bodies of the victims lay where they fell for over an hour unattended. * * Just after the shooting Sheriff Roplequet and Inspector General Shaffer were seen at the Martelle House.

WITNESSES TELL

Globe-Democrat, April 10, 1886.

Alexander Flannigan of the law firm, Flannigan & Canby, East St. Louis, before the Coroner's jury testified that he and Mr. Canby arrived in East St. Louis on the I. & St. L. Ry. at about 2 p. m., and got off at the station, where Broadway crosses Cahokia Creek.

"Stopping of the train created a blockade of wagons, men, women and children and a crowd was also gathered in front of the Green Tree Hotel. We saw eight or ten

of wagons men, women and children and a crowd was also gathered in front of the Green Tree Hotel. We saw eight or ten men on the trestle of the L. & N., where it crosses Cahokia Creek. We saw them adjusting their guns and getting ready to shoot. They advanced toward the crowd about twelve feet without any assault being made upon them, and very deliberately fired a number of shots on the people on the bridge, and then turned to the right, and fired a volley into the neople near the Green Tree Hotel. Immediately everybody fied and the panic was general. I at once wired D. W. Holder, State Attorney for St. Clair County, Illinois, that I would meet him in East St. Louis on arrival of next train, With him I came to the Fourt Courts in St. Louis, bringing Frank Hamilton of Nashville, Ill. We saw nine men held for the murder. Three of them I identified as

of cartridges. Hewlett was in com of the Deputies. The Dead and Injured. The Dead and Injured.
C. H. Thompson; dead.
Pat Driscoll, section man; dead.
Oscar Washington, painter; dead.
Mrt. Joseph Pfeffer, dead;
Major Rychman, old soldier; dead.
Mike Rohner; dead.
C. A. Jones; dead.

C. A. Jones; dead. Little girl badly shot and several others. CALLS DEPUTY HEWETT

BAD MAN AND DESPERADO.

BAD MAN AND DESPERADO.
Globe-Democrat, April 15, 1886;
Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.
Mobile, Ala., April 14.—T. G. Hewlett.
chief of the Deputy Sheriffs who did the
killins in East St. Louis, Ill., is a noted
character, He was at one time a Deputy
Marshal, but lost his position through the
removal of his superior officer.

Globe-Democrat, April 15, 1886; Nearly all the employes of the Cairo Short Line shors are men who have been engaged during the last two weeks.

Globe-Democrat, April 15, 1885; There was a meeting of managers in the office of Mr. George W. Parker as usual yesterday. LABOR OFFICIAL

ON PARKER'S RECORD.

Following is a statement from a rail-way men's official anent Mr. Parker's rec-

way men's official anent Mr. Parker's record:

"Being a member of the Executive Board
of District 17, of the Knights of Labor
during the great strike on the Gould Southwest system in 1886, I was in a position to
know what was going on, and was very
much surprised to hear Mr. Parker, who
is one of the candidates for Mayor of St.
Louis, say that he has always been a
friend to the laboring men. During that
strike all the meetings of the railroad
managers of the East St. Louis roads were
held in his office, and he was their head
and spokesman.

and spokesman.

"None of the other managers did a thing until it was agreed to by all of them, and Mr. Parker always said that they were agreed on everything. The special deputies were not hired until after a meeting in which it was agreed to do so, as the Governor would not call out the militia. The murders committed by these deputies at Cahokia Creek were committed by these imported hirelings, and all the managers were responsible for the crime, as it was them who hired the murderers. Mr. Parker, being the leader of the managers, was as responsible as any of the rest of them. During this strike the managers were organized into a General Managers' Association, and it was this association that BLACKLISTED all the men who went out on this strike. They adopted the CLEAR-ANCE CARD SYSTEM, and it was impossible for a man to get a position unless he had a clearance card. In this way over 400 men who went out on the East Side were kept from securing employment from any of the roads, and many of them have never been able to secure a position in the railroad service. Mr. Parker was the first president of this General Managers' Association.

NAT. G. EATON, Member Executive Board, Knights of Labor, District 17, In 1886, and now grand vice chief, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America. and spokesman.
"None of the other managers did a thing

WHAT G. W. PARKER, THE CANDIDATE, SAYS ABOUT STRIKES.

"When there was trouble I told my men to go home. I have always believed that if men are fairly treated there will be no strikes, and that there are other ways of settling labor disputes. If men are arbitrarily treated, then, of course, there is going to be trouble. But we've got too far in our civilization to fight these things out by force."-From a speech delivered by George W. Parker, Republican candidate for Mayor, at South Broadway Turner Hall, Tenth and Carroll streets, Wednesday night,

IMMENSE CROWDS **GREET ROLLA WELLS**

Former Governor Francis Urges Voters to Elect Men Worthy of Confidence.

TAKES A RAP AT MR. ALTGELD.

Says That the Illinois Man's Actions Are a Profound Insult to the Intelligent People of St. Louis.

The Democratic meetings throughout the city last night were attended by more than the usual audiences. The first meeting attended by Mr. Wells was at the Masonic Hall and was under the auspices of the Fourth Ward Democrats. Never in the his tory of the ward was a larger or more enthusiastic meeting held.

P. J. Carmedy presided and introduced the speakers. He said: "Let Bryan run the Nation, Altgeld the State of Illinois and Dave Ball Pike County, but for God's sake, fellow citizens, let the Democrats of St. Louis run this city." Mr. Wells was re-ceived with greatest enthusiasm. From the time he appeared there was never a moment that his audience did not cheer every men-tion of his name. After Mr. Wells had spoken there he went to Stolle's Hall, at Thirteenth and Biddle streets. Here another packed house greeted him. Mr. Wells next went to Compton and Park avenues. Here a crowd that overflowed to the street greet-ed him. After he left this point he went to Lemp's Hall, at Utah and Thirteenth streets. Here was assembled one of the greatest meetings of the campaign. Every stat was occupied and hundreds stood. Former Governor D. R. Francis was the principal speaker. He was cheered repeat-

edly. Another speaker, who was most cor-dially received, was Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee, He told of the importance to the citizens of having a State administra-tion and a city administration in full har-Others who spoke at the meeting were

Rolla Wells, George J. Tansey and Alexander Flannigan. Mr. Francis, in his speech, said:

EIGHT YEARS OF

REPUBLICAN RULE.

For four years there has been a Republican administration in St. Louis municipal affairs. For eight years, I believe, we have been inflicted with Republican rule. For the past four years we have had an administration such as this city has never knewn, an administration which, in the view of all good citizens, has been disgraceful to the city, and an administration which has been so reprehensible that the Republican party did not dare to hold a convention for the nomination of its candidates lest in that convention the question of indorsing the Republican city administration should be submitted. (Cheers.) They, therefore, adopted the course of holding a direct primary, and the unprecedented policy has been followed of permitting the nominee of that ticket for Mayor to write his own platform. (Laughter.) At the beginning of this campaign the Republican nominee was accompanned by the present head of the city administration, who said that Mr. Parker was his nominee, but I observe that during the past week Mr. Parker has not had the Mayor with him. (Laughter.) It has some out that the city administration, who said that Mr. Parker bas not had the mayor with him. (Laughter.) It has some out that the city administration has been too heavy a burden for the Republican nominee to carry, the is now attempting to shift from his party the responsibility of the Republican administration in this city for four years past. Do you know, my friends, that the present Mayor of St. Louis has not had a message to the Municipal Assembly printed since he became Mayor? It is the duy of the Mayor, under the City Charter, to submit to the Municipal Assembly as soon after it has convend in April of overy year as is convended in April of overy REPUBLICAN RULE. as soon after it has convened in April of every year as is convenient or possible a message conveying the reports of the heads of the de-partments and making whatever recommenda-tions to the Municipal Assembly his judgment

ZIEGENHEIN'S REMARKABLE

may dictate.

ZIEGENHEIN'S REMARKABLE

ANNUAL MESSAGE.

"Mayor Zeigenhein has sent three so-called messages to the Municipal Assembly. Each one of those messages has been delayed from eight to ten months. Not one of them contained any recommendations or arything more than the words which conveyed the reports of the heads of departments, and not one of those reports has been printed—so that we are at great disadvantage when we attempt to ascertain definitely and authoritatively what record this Republican administration has made since April, 1897. The message which was due to the Municipal Assembly in April, or certainly in May, 1890, has not yet been submitted, and unless it is submitted within the next two weeks we shall have one year in the history of the city of St. Louis when there will be no reports of any department and no message from the Mayor of the city submitted to the Municipal Assembly as the charter of St. Louis requires. (Great appliance.)

"You need no reports, however, gentlemen—you need no message from the Mayor to inform you what kind of an administration we have had, You know that the streets of this city for weeks, were in total darkness. (A voice: We got a moon, yet?) It is not sufficient excuse to say that a contract with a municipal lighting company had expired. You know that if you had had the right kind of a man in the Mayor's chair no thoroughfare in this town would have been in darkness. He would have found some way of lighting the streets of St. Louis, so that the lives and property of the people would not have been in constant jeopardy. You know that for weeks the City Hospital and the other eleenosynary institutions of this city were lighted by candless and coal oil lamps. You know that for weeks the City Hospital and the other had been in constant jeopardy. You know that for weeks the City of the proper kind of a man in the Mayor's chair provision would have been made for lighting those institutions with gas or electricity."

"For at least twelve months there has been from the vo

ALTGELD'S DEMOCRACY

Especially is this presuming when a man who comes to St. Louis, and who is to-night speaking in the Collseum, is a botter himself. (Applause.) I refer to Governor Altgeld of Illinois. He is to-night, under the guise of a Democrat (Cries of "No, no.") attempting to teach the voters of this city what true Democracy is. I say it is an insult to your intelligence and the integrity of the Democratic party of this city. (Applause.) Two years ago this man was an independent candidate for Mayor of Chicago against the regular Democratic mominee. He received but 46,000 votes, as against 18,000 received by Curter Harrison, the regular nominee. (Applause.) Chicago cites a Mayor every two years. A municipal contest is pending there to-day, as it is in St. Louis. Carter Harrison is the nominee of the Democratic party. (A voice: "He will be elected, tro.") The nominee of the Republican party is Judge Hanecy, Governor Altgeld is supporting Hanecy openly, and still he presumes to come to St. Louis and attempt to teach us what Democracy and regularity are. (A voice: "We don't want him.") If you can be influenced by such a man as that, I mistake your sentiments, and I have uniterestimated your intelligence and your patriotism.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S IN QUESTION.

COURAGEOUS COURSE.

The Democratic party, appreciating the situa-tion, took up the gauntlet and called its conven-tion. Without knowing or caring what the Republican party would do, it named its stand-Republican party would do, it named its standard-bearers and adopted its platform. I say that courageous course entities the Democratic party to more consideration than the Republican party, inasmuch as the Republican party would do before it had the courage to call its convention or to think of naming its candidates. (Applause.) If the Democratic had named candidates concerning whose character, integrity or capacity there had been any question, do you suppose the Republican party, through its leaders, would have held a caucus at the St. Nicholas Hotel for four days before determining when their candidates should be named and how they should be named? They realized what the Democratic party had done, and they saw the necessity or nominating candidates against whose character they thought nothing

FUNSTON CAPTURES AGUINALDO AND TAKES HIM TO MANILA.

Daris Kansan Finds the Leader of the Philippine Insurrection in Isabella Province, Luzon-**Expedition Completely Successful.**

Manila, March 28.—General Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the Province of Isabella, Island of Luzon, has proved completely successful.

Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Berry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here Thursday morning.

General Funston's brilliant achievement. which practically puts an end to the Fili-pino insurrection, was his own conception, pino insurrection, was his own conception, and carried out with a precision that has proven how carefully the plans were laid.

The starting point was in last January, when the Filipino leader sent out his letter denouncing the subchiefs who had taken the oath of alleglance to the United States. He wrote from what he believed to be a safe hiding place in the Province of Isabella.

Following this letter Aguinaldo issued orders to part of the insurgent force in Southern Luzon to join him at a rendezvous, which he designated, in Isabella Prov ince. The rebel emissary intrusted with these orders entered into secret negotiations with the Americans and gave General Funston the opportunity he had been seek-

The situation was laid before General Mac-Arthur and he gave General Funston the necessary authorization, and the young of-ficer at once mapped out the plan which he intended to put into execution. General Funston went into Isabella Prov-

ince with ten men and a company of native scouts. With Surgeon Major Harris, Captain Newton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Admire of the Twenty-second Infantry, Lieutenant Mitchell of the Fortieth Infantry, six veteran scouts, and a company of native scouts, all picked men, he embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg. The little party landed on a remote beach above Baler.

It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissary and the native scouts should pass themselves off as insurgent troops, who, having captured General Funston and others, were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before

Aguinaldo, General Funston was to give a signal, when the tables were to be turned and Aguinaldo was to be seized.

six days' march into the interior was contemplated. Treachery was considered possible, but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Vizcaya and New Ecija and the gunboats Vicksburg and Albany were to co-operate with General Funston's

To carry out the programme required never-ceasing caution to guard against

To carry out the programme regarders, never-ceasing caution to guard against treachery.

Into the wilds of the enemy's country General Funston and his comrades marched. They took no chances. The native scouts were watched and Aguinsido's emissary was given no opportunity to repent of his bargain. Treachery on his part would have resulted in swift death.

But the scouts and the insurgent officer remained loyal. If at any time they contemplated betrayal they gave over when they found how closely they were watched. The Province of Isabella, where the capture of Aguinaldo occurred, is on the Island of Luzon, about 20 miles northeast of Manila, and about seventy-five miles north of Baler on the eastern coast, which place of Baier on the eastern coast, which place was made memorable by the capture of Lieutenant Glimore and his party from the gunboat Yorktown in April, 1899.

PRACTICALLY MEANS END OF INSURRECTION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, March 27.—At the War De-partment Wednesday no information was received of the capture of Aguinaldo. Ad-jutant General Corbin said that in the absence of official dispatches he did not feel inclined to discuss Funston's great achieve

known of the practical collapse of the Philippine rebellion.

WARS FILIPINOS HAVE FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Funston's first fighting was when he got into a mill at a political meeting, his father being a candidate.

He was intent on becoming a soldier, but was defeated for cadetship at West Point.

He cowed a negro buily who had ter-

unify politically the several parts of the archipelago. Dector Rizal was banished, but the Order of Katipunan was formed soon afterwards, and acquired a member ship of 250,000. The object of this society was co-operation for the protection of the colonists. The Spanish Government declared wa

against it, fearing an alliance between it and the Free Masons. A Spanish officer, with a squad of native soldiers, was sent to arrest Aguinaldo, who was suspected of being one of the leaders of the order. Aguinaldo, when confronted by the officer Aguinaido, when confronted by the olites, promptly shot him, and then appealed to his companions to abandon the service of Spain and to strike a blow for liberty. The soldlers heard his words gladly, and instantly proclaimed him their leader. With them Aguinaldo sought the fastnesses of th forest, where thousands more of his coun-trymen flocked to him, all eager to join the

this was the inception of the Filipino revolt against the dominion of Spain. Within a few months the leader had enlisted under his insurgent banner not less than 5,000 men and had gained several important victories. After the insurrection was finally put down, Aguinaldo was obliged to fiee to save his

When war was declared between Spain and the United States in the spring of 1898, Aguinaldo saw the opportunity for which he was watching to organize another revolt.

In the latter part of 1897, when General

Primo Rivera was appointed Governor General, with authority to institute reforms, Aguinaldo had received a large sum of money, ostensibly for the purpose of educating the sons of the executed Filipino leaders. This money Aguinaldo had re-

leaders. This money Aguinaldo had reserved for emergencies.

A full amnesty had been granted and he had established in Hong-Kong the head-quarters of the Philippine Junta. There he was watching the progress of events.

The Spaniards falled to keep their promsises of reform, and mercliessly hunted and shot those who had taken part in the late rebellion. The people, therefore, were ripe for another prising when Admiral Dewey for another uprising when Admiral Dewey arrived in Manila Bay and crushed the

Spanish squadron.

Aguinaldo was quick to see his opportunaty. With the money he had held in reserve
he purchased arms and ammunition,
crossed from Hong Kong to the Philippine
Islands, and received a warm welcome. In a few weeks 50,000 men were enlisted under his command. With some munitions of war, supplied by the Americans, he armed a small percentage of his followers. The others used bows and arrows and other primitive weapons.

With this poorly equipped and half-or-ganized following, Aguinaido took town aft-er town from the Spaniards until he controlled nearly the whole Island of Luzon. with the exception of Cavite and Manila.

The part he played in the capture of the city of Manila, in co-operation with the American troops, and the subsequent act of his followers in firing upon the regi ments of the United States, are recent and well-remembered history.

The Filipino revolt against the United States began on February 5, 1899.

GEN. FUNSTON'S CAREER

IS FULL OF ACTION.

Funston is the son of a fighter.
He was born in Ohio in 1866 and was reared on a farm near Iola, Kas.
His father was a Civil War veteran, Licuterant of the Sixteenth Ohio, who participated in many battles along the Mississippi River.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

HOW INSURGENT CHIEF MAY BE PUNISHED

As the leader of an insurrection against the United States Government, Aguinaldo may be tried and · executed, a lesser punishment meted • to him by executive elemency, or complete amesty extended. While the question of punishment rests with the military authorities, it is be-· lieved that the President will make • the matter one for determination · primarily by the authorities in Wash-

rorized collegians of Kansas State Univer-sity and marched him off to prison. He worked on a newspaper at Fort Smith,

E++++++++++++++

Ark.

He was a conductor on the Santa Fe line.

He made a trip through Death Valley as Government employe. He went to Alaska in 1892 for the Govern-

He went to the Philippines to fight t insurgents.
Funston in St. Louis.

Insurgents.

Funston in St. Louis in the fall of 1897, when he was en route to his home in Kansas from the island of Cuba, where he had been fighting with the revolutionists. He spent only one day in the city and was the guest of Miss Mary Norris Berry, the singer, who was a friend of his schooldays in Kansas.

General Funston at this time brought news of the situation in Cuba which had not previously been given out, and he was inclined to believe that the United States would be compelled to interfere in behalf of the Cubans. Events a few months later confirmed his judgment.

What most impressed those who met General Funston on the occasion of his visit to St. Louis in 1898 was his modest demeanor and unwillingness to have it appear that his service in Cuba was of any importance. What he told of his experience was wormed out of him only by persistent questioning. His appearance at this time did not denote the soldier, unless it was in his caim selfpossession and steady eye. He is below the average height, and of proportionate build, erect and graceful in his movements. But the casual observer would pick him out for a lawyer or physician rather than a soldier.

FORECASTS OF THE LEADERS.

Thomas C. Hennings, chairman Campaign Committee of the Jefferson Club:

"Mr. Wells and the entire Democratic ticket will certainly sweep the town.

Mr. Wells will go down to Chouteau avenue with 25,000 plurality. South St.

Louis will be the real battleground; it is here that the Republicans will have to
secure their majorities. Mr. Meriwether, according to our boil, will receive as
many votes as Mr. Parker in this section of the city, his votes being taken almost exclusively from the Republicans. The straight Democrats are lined up to
a man for Mr. Wells.

"In view of the condition of affairs, it now seems certain that the Democratic ticket will carry the city by between 10,000 and 15,000 votes."

Fred. Kriesman, member of the Republican City Central Committee, from the Fred. Kriesman, member of the Republican City Central Committee, the tare Twenty-seventh Ward, and in charge of Mr. Parker's speaking tours: "I am unwilling to predict the results of so important an election four working days in advance of the close of the campaign. Basing my judgment upon a conservative estimate of a total vote of 105,000, Parker will have, allowing for all the disadvantages of the Neshit law, at least 42,000 votes; Wells, 24,000; Meriwether, 25,000; Filley, 2,000, and scattering 2,000."

H. Martin Williams, chairman of the Meriwether Coliseum meeting: "I will say that Mr. Meriwether will receive 45,000 votes, and that he will be elected. We will get most of our votes in the North and South sides of the city, but I am unable to state just how the votes will be divided as yet."

could be said. The Democratic party held primaries in the regular way. A convention was called in the regular way a convention was conventionally a convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of our city. Our anolity to do that depends upon the voters. Charter amendments will see adopted our city. Our anolity to do the voters of this city at a special election, to be held some time within the next sixty or nines are been prepared and will be submitted to the voters of this city have confidence in the city and the regular conditions will be improved; the happiness of our people will be improved; the happiness of our people will be increased; the reputation of St. Louis as a first-class city will go abroad throughout the land. If, however, you should elect on Tuesday next a city administration in which the voters of this city nave not confidence these Charter amendments will fail of passage, as other Charter amendments will fail of passage, as other Charter amendments did when submitted to the voters of this city about two gears ago. There was no intrinsic objection to the Charter amendments then submitted to the voters of this city about two gears ago. There was no intrinsic objection to the Charter amendments in the physical condition of the city of St. Louis should feel upon. The start of the city of St. Louis should feel upon the conversion of the party, to normal the conversion of the Democratic practices. The physical condition of the city of St. Louis should feel upon. You should elect a city administration in the conversion of the Democratic practices o

imposed for public improvements.

FATE OF FORMER

"Those charter amendments were submitted to the voters of this city. What was the result? Public spirited citizens who had always been in favor of public improvements not only voted against them, but worked against them. They realized the necessity for imposing additional taxes. They knew that it could not be done without an amendment to the charter authorizing those special taxes. But they voted against the amendments and worked against them. Why? Because they mad no confidence in the city administration, whose precipative it would be to let inose contracts and pay out the money for them; (Applause.) That is the kind of a city administration the Republican party has given the people of St. Louis for four years.

past. Now, my friends, if you should elect upon Tuesday next a city nammastration in which the voters of this city have not perfect confidence, the charter amendments will be deleated.

This election my friends, is a very important one. I have been a voter in this city since 1872. I have voted at every election that has been held since that time, and pass my deliberate judgment that no municipal election ever held in the city or St. Louis can compare in importance with the one to be held on Tuesday next. (Applause and cries of "You're right.") This election, viewing its political phases, has assumed almost a national importance. The question arises whether the Democratic organization of St. Louis, regularly constituted and legally recognized (as the laws of Missouri now recognize political parties), has the right, pursuing the time-honered custom of the party, to nominate its candidates, if at the election of Tuesday next the nominees of the Democratic party are turned down it will be a subversion of bemocratic principies and Democratic practices. That will not be Democrate; that will be Republicanism; it will be an approach to imperialism. We have a right here as Democratic bractices. That will not be Democrate; that will be form our candidates shail be placed upon.

You should elect a city administration here that can command the respect of people throughout the length and breath of this land. You want people to feel when they come to St. Louis as visitors or as exhibitors that their persons and their property will be safe, their rights will be respected. Therefore, my friends, I think that every voter in the city of St. Louis should feel it to be his duty to go to the polls on Tuesday next and cast a vote according to his political convictions in accordance with what he thinks to be the best interests of the city of St. Louis should feel it to be his duty to go to the polls on Tuesday next and cast a vote according to his political convictions in accordance with what he thinks to be the best interests of the

At the conclusion of Governor Francis's speech some one in the audience proposed three cheers and a tiger, which were given with a will.

LEADING TOPICS -IN-TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Fair Thursday: light to fresh northwesterly winds. Friday For Illinois-Fair Thursday; north erly winds, fresh to brisk on the lake,

For Arkansas-Fair and colder Thursday; northerly winds. Friday,

1. Funston Captures Aguinaldo and Takes Him to Manila. George W. Parker's Connection With Railway Strike of 1886.

2 Wells in Sympathy With Union Labor. Republicans Plan Extensive Frauda, Mr. Parker's Campaign Managers.

3. Turkey Overwhelmed With New Trees. Evidence Held for Seventy-five Years.

Lost all Memory of Sixteen Years. Boodle Rumors Excite St. Paul. 4. General Sporting News. Entries for To-Day.

Gambling-Houses Close Their Doors. 5. House Holds Back Charter Amend-

ments. Accused of Rifling Registered Matt. 7. Half of First Assessment Paid In. Russia Threatened With War Abroad.

Governor Yates Appointed Clark. s. Editorial. Social News Notes. Entertainment Plans at Local Theaters

Holds That Whisky Tax Is Valid. 9. Railway News. Grand Jury Wants Records

10. Republic Want Ads. New Corporations.

12. Grain and Produce, Live Stock Markets. 13 Financial News.

Prices of Poultry. 14 Judge Talty Scores Collector's Office